

THE RECENT ROADS CONGRESS

SPLendor OF FRENCH HOSPITALITY TO THE DELEGATES.

Head of American Commission Says We Have Little to Learn From Older Nations, Although They Surpass Us in Mileage of Good Roads.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Logan Waller, director of the office of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, who was named by President Roosevelt as the head of the American commission to the recent international roads congress at Paris, returned to Washington a few days ago with the belief that in some of the more scientific branches of highway construction the United States has nothing to learn from the older nations, though he was willing to concede that those countries surpass this in an amazing degree in the percentage of improved road mileage and in the jealous care with which their splendid highways are maintained.

It is Mr. Page's belief that from the congress itself at least one big result will flow, and credit for that must go to America. On a suggestion by Mr. Page it was determined to create an International Bureau of Roads, similar in some respects to the International Bureau of Navigation. This body will consist of two or more delegates from each of the twenty-nine governments represented at the congress. Its purpose will be the collecting of all possible information on road work, the passing on it by a committee of experts and its distribution throughout the world. The ultimate benefits of so far reaching a move cannot now be estimated, but the work will come to the government whose highway representatives conceived the thought of such a bureau and brought to its support the delegates of every civilized country on the globe.

Credit must go to Mr. Page for the proposed erection of a memorial to M. Trescault, the great French highway engineer, who was the originator of the modern French system of road maintenance and who began the building of the incomparable system of highways that has made France famous as a road building nation. The resolution to that effect was introduced by Mr. Page and unanimously adopted, the secretary-general being empowered to receive contributions with which to carry out its provisions.

Asked what plans France had made for the visitors, Mr. Page said that he had been amazed at the manner in which the Republic had planned for the comfort and the entertainment of the delegates. Among the functions was an elaborate reception at the Elysee Palace, where the national delegates were received by President Fallieres. The sessions of the Congress were held in a vast auditorium at the Sorbonne, the various sections meeting in rooms especially furnished for their comfort and convenience at the Salles du Jeu de Paume in a corner of the beautiful garden of the Tuilleries.

Peculiar official reception at Elysee Palace, there was a special theatrical entertainment given, at which a famous French actress recited a poem specially written for the occasion; a reception at the palace of the Minister of Public Works, another at the magnificent Hotel de Ville, site excavations at Fontainebleau and Nice, and a luncheon at the beautiful Palace at Versailles.

This latter function was of especial interest to many Americans because of the historical associations lingering about the magnificent palace. The luncheon was served in the superb orange room, and when the delegates, to the number of over 750, had taken seats, the fountains which form the great decorative features of the superb apartments were set playing, a tribute by France to the visitors, for it is only on rare occasions that the water is turned into the chaises of basins.

At the reception at the Hotel de Ville the visitors were also treated to scenes of splendor foreign to American ideas of simplicity. A regiment of the picturesque uniformed Chasseurs of the French army were detailed to stand at attention, one on either end of every step of the grand marble staircase down which the delegates passed, and thence in double rows to the state dining rooms and grand salons.

Gratifying and impressive as were these examples of almost royal hospitality, the chairman of the American delegation found more of interest in the perfection of the system of roads with which the republic is provided and in the systematic method of maintaining them in the highest degree of efficiency. He was told that on the magnificent road leading from Paris to Versailles 600 automobiles passed every day on each line, but he noted that it was in such perfect condition that it was practically as dustless as the carefully swept asphalt street.

No better macadam roads are built in France than can be and are built in this country, but the maintaining of these roads is attended to with the greatest care, and for that reason the highways are invariably in such splendid condition that they excite the envy of American visitors.

Prior to his arrival at Paris Mr. Page spent some days in England in the company of some of the famous highway engineers of the empire, examining roads throughout the country. He noted that England has arrived as near to the solution of dustless roads—the present day problem of all highway engineers—as any nation. He saw that the use of bituminous materials for spraying macadam roads the utmost thought and care. Spraying highways with such materials afforded more of the dust called to the aid of the highway builder, has a tendency to preserve the solidity of the roads and prevent the formation of dust, and England has made such progress in this branch of road study that many miles of suburban roads are as free from the disease breeding dust nuisance as the best kept streets of the principal cities of the world.

device means of overcoming the effect. Asked what conclusion was reached by the congress, Mr. Page said that automobile traffic, as a factor, was very thoroughly discussed and that many brilliant papers were presented, every phase of the question being treated. As it was impossible to arrive at a unanimous conclusion the question of damage done was left for a later determination. It was the consensus of opinion, however, that automobile drivers at ordinary rates of speed are not especially harmful to good highways.

Mr. Page was especially impressed by the laws regulating automobile traffic in practically all portions of France and England. Unlike the laws prevailing in nearly every section of this country, the motor car restrictions of those countries are framed for the purpose of stopping reckless driving, and the officers responsible for their enforcement are not restricted in any way as American officials. No speed limit provisions are incorporated in the laws of France or England. If in the judgment of an officer a motor car driver is reckless, even if proceeding at less than eight miles an hour, he is subject to arrest. If, on the other hand, he is proceeding at express speed on a broad thoroughfare free from other traffic, and endangering the lives or the property of others, he is well within his rights and may not be interfered with.

EQUITATION IN THE ARMY.

President Directs Graduates of Mounted Service School to Teach It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—To spread the branch system of instruction in equitation in the American army, the President has directed that graduates of the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kan., be assigned to duty in instructing officers of the army in horsemanship.

The French system of instruction is taught at the Mounted Service School. In his letter the Secretary of War Wright the President said:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1908. MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We now have several graduates of the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kan., who have had the advantage of training in this celebrated French school of instruction in equitation. It is my belief that the instruction in equitation which these graduates have received is of a high order, and that it is well adapted to the needs of the American army. I have, therefore, directed that these graduates be assigned to duty in instructing officers of the army in horsemanship.

CALLERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Charles F. Taft Says He Expects to Be Chosen Senator From Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—President Roosevelt met many of the Republican bigwigs of the last campaign at the White House to-day. The central figure was Charles F. Taft of Cincinnati, brother of the President-elect and the largest individual contributor to the campaign fund. Mr. Taft arrived in Washington this morning from Cincinnati and was accompanied by Arthur I. Vorys. When they arrived at the White House they found that Fred W. Upham, treasurer of the Western branch of the Republican national committee at Chicago, had preceded them. Mr. Upham had to introduce himself to Mr. Taft, and the editor-politician declared that he was more than delighted.

"You are a man I have been waiting to meet," declared Mr. Taft as he grasped Upham's hand.

Mr. Taft explained to the newspapermen that he was a candidate for Senator from Ohio to succeed Foraker and added: "I believe I will win. I believe I have them already."

Victor Mason of New Jersey, assistant secretary of the national committee, was another caller at the White House, as was Charles F. Brooker of Connecticut. FOWLER WANTS TO BE SPEAKER.

Calls on the President to Try to Sound Him on His Attitude Toward Cannon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Representative Fowler of New Jersey, whose candidacy for Speaker has been announced by himself in a circular letter sent to each of his Republican colleagues, called on the President to-day. He was trying to sound the President on his attitude toward the candidacy of Speaker Cannon for reelection.

WILL AID INDEPENDENT ROADS.

Minister Llanuout Defines Railroad Policy of Mexican Government.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28.—José Y. Llanuout, Minister of Finance of the Mexican Government, has submitted to Congress a statement of the general plans and attitude of the Government for enlarging the existing merger system and at the same time encouraging the building of independent lines of railways. He says:

In regard to the railways in which the Government is not interested and other transportation companies that may in future be organized, the Federal Government will not begrudge them its encouragement nor the franchises and rights which the law sanctions. The Government's policy with respect to the acquisition and consolidation of railways in no wise alters its determination of long years standing to encourage the construction of new lines for the expansion of existing ones. The Government's policy does not aim at absorbing all the railways.

Subject to the programme which it has been developing, the executive is preparing to encourage the establishment of routes of communication in all portions of the national territory in so far as its available resources permit. As regards the extension and betterment of the lines constituting the National Railways, it considers that it has done all that is possible, when organizing the company and devising the financial plan, to provide it with the necessary resources as occasion may demand. The Government also purposes to conduct thorough studies as to the natural resources of the country, and to the pecuniary cooperation offered by the authorities of the different districts and by the cities and residents chiefly concerned.

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Our new department is replete with books of every description, appropriate for Christmas gifts. Sets in leather and cloth bindings, also a full selection of books for boys and girls. Below we quote just a few items of the numerous values we are offering:

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LIGHT ON ARTS AND CRAFTS

ENGLISH ARCHITECT COMES OVER TO ENLIGHTEN US.

We're Still Fast in the Grip of Industrialism and Must Be Taught Where to Draw the Line at Which Machinery Must End Its Crushing March.

According to C. R. Ashbee, the English architect, who gave the first of his course of lectures on "Things Americans Need to Know" at the Hudson Theatre yesterday morning, the arts and crafts movement has three big values besides a whole host of little ones.

Of course every one knows that it is to the arts and crafts movement that we owe all the hand-tooled leather that binds the special holiday editions of the "Portuguese Sonnets" and the "Christmas Carol," likewise the furniture that you can buy in sections and glue together at your leisure, and also ever so many different kinds of bric-a-brac and necklaces and things patterned after those found in Pompeii and on the slopes of the Acropolis and along the banks of the Nile. The addition of these things to the desirable possessions of twentieth century life is of course an obvious and material result of the movement. The other results, however, Mr. Ashbee contends, are even more potent factors in the scheme of modern civilization.

In the first place, he said, the arts and crafts movement was merely the culmination of a series of revolts against the spirit of commercialism which threatened at one time to control the entire output of objects intended for decorative purposes as well as of those purely utilitarian.

The beginning of the revolt took the form of the pre-Raphaelite cult, and this was followed by what is known as the Gothic revival, which was in turn followed by the Romantic movement. Popular enthusiasm is now rife over the arts and crafts, and one of the special missions of this particular revolt against commercialism, Mr. Ashbee explained, is to show to the Philistine outsider the exact place where machinery must pause in its vandilic march and let individual manual skill come to the front.

England, he said, had a subtler knowledge than America of just where and when and how to draw that particular line because America is still fast in the clutches of an iron industrialism from which England is slowly escaping. It was not to be expected that America should escape quite so soon as England, because in the first place she hasn't been industrial quite so long and therefore has certain phases of industrialism yet to experience, and in the second place her industrial system is so much more complex and more complicated than that of England that it is difficult to reckon on any kind of production outside of its domain.

There is, however, a third result of the movement which Mr. Ashbee is championing which he counts as the greatest of all. This is the effect on the workmen of the substitution of hand labor for machine labor.

"The bringing of the workman in direct contact with his material serves," he said, "to bring out his individuality. It makes a man of him instead of an automaton. It gives him a sense of the value of his work. When we look at the carvings on the medieval cathedrals, the sculptures of Egyptian pottery or Etruscan jewelry, we are struck by the fact that those who wrought the beautiful and intricate designs were driven to their work. It is equally impossible to believe that they did these things for large money. Obviously they were possessed with the joy of self-expression, of creation. It is this spirit that the Arts and Crafts movement is reviving, and it is the development of this spirit that is the great triumph of the whole thing."

"If I were to put the meaning of it all in a few words, I would say that it stood for the human—the spiritual, the Hellenic influence in modern civilization."

Mr. Ashbee is the head of a cooperative guild of craftsmen who are established in the village of Camden in Gloucestershire, and both economically and socially the experiment has been accounted a great success. It was at the masque representing the City of London emerging from the thralldom of the seven demons of commercialism was produced in the Guildhall. Mr. Ashbee explained that he did not dare speak out boldly and call them seven devils, because he was afraid of offending the more puritanical among the audience.

DETECTIVE TURNED THIEF.

Mrs. Plunkett Had a Reputation Once Among Department Stores.

Mrs. Mamie Plunkett, who, it is said, was the best store detective in the city ten years ago, was arrested yesterday taken to the Mercer street station, where she had herself landed many prisoners.

She was arraigned in the night court last night before Magistrate Finn and was held in \$300 bail. She said that her only child, a boy named George, had been lost in the General Slocum disaster and that since that time she had gone down. Her friends have often tried to help her, she declared, but lately they have lost track of her completely, and she had come to such straits that she had taken to this form of stealing.

Rocky Comfort's Bank Robbed. CASVILLE, Mo., Nov. 28.—The Citizens Bank of Rocky Comfort, Mo., was robbed this morning of \$3,200 after the safe had been blown open by an explosive that destroyed almost all the papers of the bank. A hardware store was robbed of all the weapons and ammunition that could be found. The robbers escaped on a hand car.

CAMMEYER STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT

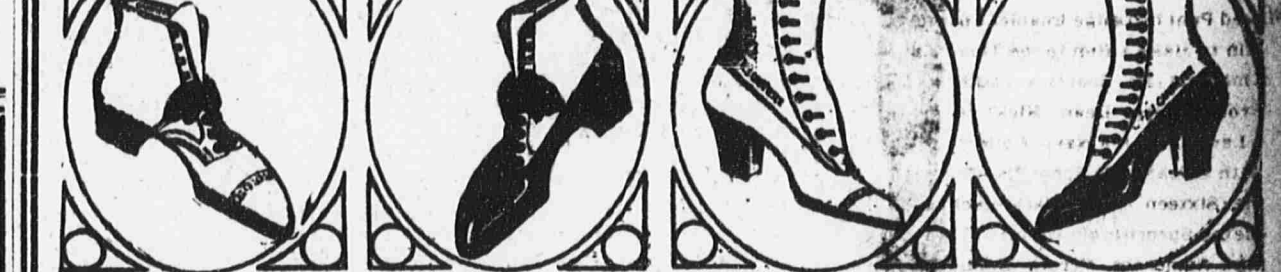
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\$5.00 Shoes for Men and Women

This Season are Most Beautiful and Varied.

Our display shows all the latest fashions and exclusive designs of the finest footwear in the newest leathers, colors, materials, tops and vamps and instep, arch, toe, sole and heel shapes. And offers the choicest opportunity in the selection of individuality and distinction in shoes.

Our footwear is superior in the perfection of construction and skillful hand workmanship. In the length of wear and continued comfort. They hold their shape and finish better than all other shoes.



Specialties for Women. Shoes recommended by Physicians for Flat Feet and Fallen Insteps. Fine Black Kid. \$5.00. Shoe Trees to keep the Shoes in shape. \$6.00 and \$1.00. Carriage Boots. \$3.50 and \$5.00. Arch Truss Shank Shoe. \$5.00. Bunions Shoe. \$5.00. Extra Broad Kid Shoe. \$5.00. First Quality Turkish Slippers, Black, Tan and Red. 45c.

Specialties for Men. Cork Sole Shoes. \$6.00 and \$7.00. Automobile Leggings. \$3.50 and \$5.00. Plain Toe Solid Comfort Shoes. \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Old Fashioned Goat Leg Boot. \$7.00. Ventilated Shoes for Perspiring Feet. \$5.50. Easy Sole Shoes for Tender Feet. \$5.00. Shoe Trees to keep the Shoes in shape. 50c to \$1.25.

Arch Truss Shank Shoe. \$5.00. U-CAN-B-E-Z Shoe. \$5.00. Gout Shoe. \$5.00 and \$6.00. Shoes recommended by Physicians for Flat Feet and Fallen Insteps. \$5.00 and \$7.00. Wide Wide Shoe. \$4.00. Bunions Shoe. \$5.00. Soft Toe Straight Last Shoe. \$6.00. Truss Form Extra Wide Toe Kid Shoe. \$6.00. Felt Slippers for Men. 50c to \$2.00.

This is the Season for Women's Fancy Slippers. Here are the most exquisite designs, with fascinating embellishments and decorations to match or contrast with all gowns and effects that may be desired and to gratify every taste and artistic preference. Our stock the finest in the world. Also Carriage Boots to cover the dainty slippers. FINEST HOSIERY to match all slippers in Our Great Hosiery Department.

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It Is Advisable to Do Your Xmas Shopping Early

Because you will find it more satisfactory from every point of view. Stocks are at their fullest, while the stores aren't crowded to the extent they will be as Christmas draws nearer. In shopping early you can take more time and are bound to find that which suits you best. Anything that you select now will be held for delivery until the date you say.

The Simplified Xmas Gift A Merchandise Certificate

Issued by Bloomingdale's. It may be bought for any amount and exchanged for merchandise at the recipient in any department of the Bloomingdale store at any time before Christmas. The merchandise certificate solves the gift problem readily and satisfactorily to all. Application for the certificates may be made at the Superintendent's office or by mail.

\$1.50 Mocha and Cape Gloves at 77c

Here's another one of the series of glove sales that we have scheduled for this season, and which we expect will cause a sensation, just as those that have gone before did. In all our long years of glove selling experience we have never seen anything quite so good as these at anything like this price.

Women's Full Pique Mocha Gloves, in dark gray and taupe, that sell regularly for \$1.25 and \$1.50 a pair, at. 77c

Women's Pique Seam Imported Mannish Cape Gloves, all colors. Sell regularly for \$1.25 and \$1.50 a pair, at. 77c

No mail orders will be filled at this price. Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Desk Outfits—A Xmas Gift Hint

The stationery shop in the Art Arcade, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, will afford these splendid opportunities:

Brass Finish Desk Set, consisting of large blotter and a small hand blotter, bill file, ink stand, paper cutter and paper holder. An outfit selling usually for \$7.50, at the special price of. \$5.50

Brass Finish Desk Set, similar to the above, except that the pieces are much larger, and that a pair of library shears is included. This set sells usually for \$12.75; our special price for the three days mentioned. \$9.50

Lexington Av. Art Arcade, Stationery Shop.

Writing Paper for Xmas

At especially reduced prices, to encourage early buying. A pleasing collection of holly covered boxes containing 1, 2 and 3 quires of fabric finish paper, in various sizes.

The Box containing 1 quire of white paper, with envelopes to match, sells regularly for 39c; our special price. 25c

The Cabinet containing 2 quires of paper, with envelopes to match, sells regularly for 79c; our special price. 49c

The Cabinet containing 3 quires, with envelopes to match, sells regularly for 89c; our special price. 59c

Mail and telephone orders will be filled. Lexington Av. Art Arcade, Stationery Shop.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's, Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

SHOT AFTER STEALING A RIDE. John E. Ridley of Brooklyn Sues the New York Central for \$50,000 Damages.

UTICA, Nov. 28.—John E. Ridley of Brooklyn, who was shot and seriously wounded at the New York Central depot in this city on October 27 by Detective George Rundell, has begun an action against the Central railroad company for \$50,000 damages because of the shooting. The initial papers in the suit have been served and the case is set down for trial in Utica on January 4, 1909.

Ridley declares that when the suit against the railway company is disposed of he will institute a civil and probably a criminal action against Detective Rundell. He says there will be no compromise in either case and that he will ascertain the courts if a railroad detective has a right to use his gun at will upon a person who refuses to obey his orders.

Ridley was shot in the thigh by Detective Rundell after he had stolen a ride on a fast Central train from Rochester to this city, in company with three other men who had been employed in the apple country near Rochester. He was on his way to his home in Brooklyn at the time.

Detective Rundell discovered the men on the rear platform of the train and ordered them under arrest. The men jumped from the coach and started to run away. Rundell followed them and in the mixup that ensued Ridley was shot and badly wounded. He asserts—and one of his companions who remained with him at the time maintains likewise—that Rundell shot him because Ridley refused to halt when ordered. The detective, however, says the men attempted to assault him and that he was obliged to remain in the shooting until yesterday. He left for his home in Brooklyn to-night.

YOUNG MAN WHO HAD BEEN CALLING ON A GIRL FOUND DYING. BOONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 28.—Harry Lockyear, 20 years old, called on a young woman last night and while returning home after midnight was shot three times in the abdomen, one bullet passing through his body. He was found lying in his buggy at daylight this morning with a revolver near him that wasn't his. He left the girl whom he was visiting between 11 and 12 o'clock. No one along the road heard pistol shot. Lockyear's clothing was not powder burned and it is believed someone else did the shooting. The young man is expected to die.

SALES BY AUCTION. FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOM. S. E. Cor. 25th St. Nos. 333-341. HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer. Extraordinary Announcement. On free public view daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. until day of sale. Mr. Edwin Booth's valuable collection, containing the theatrical wardrobe worn by him in his productions; also his former HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, sold by order of Mrs. Edwin Booth-Grosmann (daughter of Edwin Booth). Sale takes place on Friday, December 4, 1908, at half-past one o'clock. Special attention invited. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 2, 3 and 4, at two o'clock each day. An exceptionally choice collection of ANTIQUES, comprising: Louis XVI. Marquetrie; Italian, Colonial, Chippendale and Hupplwhite Furniture; Fine Old Prints, Sheffield Plates; A Seventy Grand Piano; Rare old China and Crystal; Linens, Oil Paintings, Books, Dramatic Works and Others. Special attention invited. Chippendale Ribbon Bank Suite, comprising Settee, Two Arm and Four Side Chairs.